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KALGAN REPORTS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT;  
COAL PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO INCREASE

PRICES DROP, BUSINESSES INCREASE -- Tientsin Chin-pu Jih-pao, 6 Apr 50

During the past 12 months, Kalgan industrial and commercial development has been tremendous. This progress has been made possible by the close relationship between the urban and the rural areas.

Kalgan is located in the center of Chahar Province which is divided into three special districts and 32 hsiens. In the past, farmers in the urban areas surrounding Kalgan were not able to purchase factory products in the city because they were not able to dispose of their products. During the last year, efforts have been made to remedy this situation. Shops that were taking undue advantage of the farmers have been forced to discontinue their activities, and an understanding between urban and rural peoples has begun to grow. For example, in March 1949, a bolt of cloth cost the farmer 511 catties of millet, but by the end of 1949 the cost was reduced to 373 catties. At present, a bolt of cloth costs only 330 catties. This indicates that the value of farm products has risen. The markets for city products have also expanded.

There has been a marked increase in the number of industrial and commercial enterprises during the past 12 months, 1,215 new industrial and commercial firms having been organized. This is an increase of 44.87 percent over the previous year. The number of machine shops has increased from 118 to 166, handicraft industries from 603 to 902, and commercial firms from 1,987 to 2,855. On the other hand, such parasitic businesses as money exchangers, etc. were ordered to discontinue their businesses.

Farm products have found a greater market in Kalgan. In 1948, 46,756,136 catties of produce were shipped from northern Chahar into Kalgan, but during 1949, the amount was increased to 144,350,654 patties, which is 208.73 percent over the previous year.

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In Kalgan, not only has private industry flourished but government enterprises have expanded and are occupying a position of leadership. The progress made in Kalgan industrial and commercial development is due largely to the resumption of transportation which links this metropolis not only with the various points within Chahar but also with North China, Shanghai, etc.

SHIH-CHIA-CHUANG INVITES SHANGHAI INDUSTRY -- Shanghai Hsin-wen Jih-pao, 5 Apr 50

The Shanghai Textile Industries Guild met on 4 April 1950 to discuss the movement of factories to the interior. Present at the meeting was a representative of the Shih-chia-chuang municipal government, who outlined the industrial possibilities in his city. He said that the city had a capacity of over 10,000 kilowatts of electricity, 3,600 kilowatts more than now needed, and was located in a cotton-producing area growing three staple lengths, 7/8, 13/16, and 15/16 of an inch. In 1949, Hopeh Province produced 2,051,000 piculs of cotton, of which 14.3 percent was produced by the Shih-chia-chuang area. Hopeh's production is expected to reach 2,800,000 piculs in 1950, with Shih-chia-chuang showing a corresponding rate of increase. The representative also said that Shih-chia-chuang would welcome all Shanghai firms willing to make the move.

COAL INDUSTRY FULFILLS PLAN -- Canton Nan-fang Jih-pao, 29 Apr 50

Peiping, 25 April -- According to the Ministry of Fuel Industry, the coal mining industry, as a whole, exceeded its production plan for the first quarter of 1950 by 5.5 percent.

Northeast China exceeded its goal by 11 percent, and Central and South China by 3 percent. North China completed 99.9 percent, Shantung Province 96 percent, and the Huai-nan area 97 percent, all of which were a few percent below the goals.

The Feng-feng, Chiao-tso, and Lu-an coal mines in North China fulfilled their plans, but the Ching-hsing mine did not, and the Yang-ch'uan mine completed only 86 percent of its goal.

DECEMBER COAL OUTPUT REACHES PREWAR AVERAGE -- Tientsin Chin-pu Jih-pao, 6 Apr 50

Under the leadership of the People's government, the output of coal from the Shantung mines for December 1949 was 9,241 tons; the prewar average was 9,230 tons per month. Coal production for the entire year of 1949 was 2,454,090 tons, which exceeded the estimated output for the year by 67,900 tons.

The 1950 production goal for the Shantung coal mines has been set at 3,756,310 tons. The coal deposits of the nine mines in Shantung -- Hungshan, Hsi-ho, Hsin-po, Chia-wang, Tso-chuang, Fang-tzu, Hsin-wen, Lin-i, and Chang-ch'iu -- are estimated to be 3,100,000,000 tons.

CONFISCATES KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION'S LAND -- Tientsin Jih-pao, 4 Apr 50

Tientsin -- The People's Municipal government of Tientsin, on the authority of the Central Administrative Council, has legally confiscated all of the Kailan Mining Administration's agricultural land in the T'ang-ku--Ta-ku region and in Ning-ho Hsien to restore it to national possession and to lease it to farmers for cultivation. Formal notice of this action has been officially

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communicated to the Kailan Mining Administration, and delegates have been sent to the areas concerned to attend to the details involved in the transfer.

This land was acquired many years ago by purchase from a former imperial councillor of the Ch'ing dynasty who obtained it fraudulantly through his official influence. Some 96,166 mou [6 mou equals one acre], of which about 12,000 mou is good farm land, about 36,000 mou tillable land, and the rest wild land of poor quality, is affected by this action, which does not involve the administration's coal lands.

HUPEH PLANT PRODUCES MILLION KILOWATTS PER MONTH -- Shanghai Hsin-wen Jih-pao, 5 Apr 50

In March 1950, the Wu-ch'ang Power Plant of the South Hupeh Electric Power Company produced a total of 1,028,770 units [presumably kilowatts] of electricity. Coal consumed during the month amounted to 1,231,121 kilograms, or 1.197 kilograms per kilowatt. This ratio compares favorably with the standard of 1.2 kilograms per kilowatt set by the Central government.

Twenty-five percent of the coal used by the Wu-ch'ang plant is supplied by the Hsiang-chiang mines and has a thermal value of 6,450 calories. The remainder, with a thermal value of 6,150 calories, is supplied by the Kailan mines. The average thermal value of the coal used by the plant is therefore 6,225 calories, which is 11 percent lower than the standard of 7,000 calories set by the Central government.

SHANGHAI RUBBER FACTORY CUTS OPERATIONS -- Shanghai Ta Kung Pao, 9 Apr 50

Shanghai -- The Cheng-t'ai Rubber Factory has been showing capital deficits because of the difficulty in marketing its manufactured goods. Inability to operate at full scale has caused a surplus of labor. The factory has been sustaining losses.

In view of this situation, the labor union has voluntarily sent a number of workers out to work in rural areas temporarily, for the long-range good of the plant. On 26 March, more than 400 of the factory's workmen left Shanghai.

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